

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4—NO. 280.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

DO NOT FAIL

—TO GO TO—

BROWNING & BARKLEY'S

If you are needing anything in

Underwear.

ST. GENT'S MERINO UNDERWEAR at 25 cents per piece and up. Our stock of seasonable goods is complete in all departments. A beautiful line of

CLOAKS

Everything at bottom prices, at BROWNING & BARKLEY'S, No. 3 east second street.

HERMANN LANGE,

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Invites you to call and examine his magnificent stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silverware CLOCKS, GOLD PENS, BRONZES, SPECTACLES, IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

No. 43 Second Street, three doors below Market street, Maysville, Ky.

THE HARVEST IS PAST,

THE SUMMER ENDED.

But we are glad to announce to the public that the Buggy trade still survives, and never before were we enabled to offer such extraordinary

BARCAINS

as we shall the next thirty days; therefore all persons desiring anything in the Carriage Line will find it to their interest to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

MYALL & SHACKLEFORD,

No. 16 Sutton street, Maysville, Ky

—THE—

GREAT Slaughter SALE

—OF—

BOOTS and SHOES

BEGINS AT RANSON'S TO-DAY. OUR ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO RECEIVING FALL GOODS, AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE WILL OFFER UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS. CALL EARLY AND SECURE BEST BARGAINS.

F. B. RANSON.

Established 1865.

EQUITY GROCERY

G. W. GEISSEL,

No. 9 W. Second St., Opp. Opera House, Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

WHITE HOUSE GOSSIP.

COUNT PULASKI'S GRANDNIECE IS GENTLY EJECTED.

A Dude Who Was Shocked at the Informality of the President's Reception. "Cold Tea" in the Capitol—Museum and Court Cases—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The White House was an attraction for a number of people. Over a dozen senators were among those who had interviews with the president. The number of prominent callers was also somewhat larger than usual. New York was very strongly represented in the persons of Judson R. Tucker, R. S. Stevens, C. O. B. Bryant, of New York city; Albert G. Hatch, Henry Zink and William N. Cooley; Buffalo; T. E. Kinney, of Utica; Ira M. Hodges, of Haverstraw, and Joseph W. Kay, of Brooklyn. The last two named gentlemen presented to the president some resolutions adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic Veterans' Rights association. The resolutions recommend that ex-soldiers should have the preference in not only retaining offices now held by its members but in securing others.

Just before the president came down to hold his usual afternoon reception in the East Room it was noticed that Miss Zobrinski, who claims to be a grandniece of Count Pulaski, was among those seated in the East Room. Miss Zobrinski is regarded as a mild kind of a nuisance and liable at any time to create a sensation. She has been here a number of years with some kind of a claim against the government and is well known to almost every one who has business about the capitol. She talks English so imperfectly that but few know the exact nature of her claim. So as to get her out of the East Room as quietly as possible Door keeper Dinsmore sent a lady after her to invite her to examine the flowers in the conservatory, his idea being to keep her in the conservatory until the reception was over.

The old lady suspected that all was not right, and declined to go. Sergeant Dinsmore was forced, therefore, to lift her tenderly out of the White House door. She came back almost as quick as she was put out, but was not allowed to enter the East Room. She was very much incensed that a Pulaski should be put out of the White House, and threatened all kinds of proceedings against the government. The last time this lady got into the East Room she demanded that her claim should be paid, and the president, who was unable to understand a word she said, had difficulty in getting rid of her.

There was a genuine specimen of the genus dude at the reception, but he was so shocked at the absence of formality in the presentations that he left before it was his time to be presented. As he was leaving he said to one of the doorkeepers: "I am an American, but want to say that I don't like this informal style of doing business, you know. Now, in England it is altogether different. Common folks cannot be presented to the royalty, and really I don't understand why they should be allowed to be presented here. They are not dressed either in an evening or a morning dress, and tumble in pell mell, as if they were going to a zoological garden."

He had a great deal more to say, but the doorkeeper told him that common folks had almost as much rights as others, and besides he, the doorkeeper, did not have time to listen to any further remarks just then. The dude left in thorough disgust.

There has been a change in the proprietorship of the senate restaurant in the north side of the capitol. When Senator Edmunds was elected president pro tem. of the senate he appointed the famous Dick Francis a well known colored bar tender, who for the last forty years has had the reputation of being the best fancy drink mixer in Washington. During all that time he presided behind John Hancock's bar. During the last session the rules of the senate were changed, giving the committee on rules of the power to select a restaurant keeper, thus taking the appointment away from Vice President Hendricks.

Senator Frye, of Maine, is chairman of the committee, and he has given the place to Theodore L. Paige, one of his Maine constituents. It is charged against D. C. Francis that he sold "cold tea" from the bar. Probably no one has ever kept the senate restaurant who did not sell liquors of all kinds as often as they were called for, notwithstanding the rules of the senate positively prohibit the sale of or in oxiating liquors of any kind. By some kind of a construction of the law the keeper of the senate restaurant gets all the coal, ice and gas that he uses without cost, as well as the rooms and kitchen.

There is a similar prohibition against the sale of intoxicants to the house restaurant, but there never has been a time that all kinds of liquors could not be obtained there without going through the formality of calling for "cold tea," which is the popular name for whisky about the capitol. The senate restaurant is supposed to be worth about one hundred dollars a week clear profit for its proprietor during the sessions of the senate, and about one-half that much during the recess of congress. The house restaurant is worth considerably more.

It is well known that the docket of the United States supreme court is not only full, but overcrowded; but it is not so generally known that the National museum is in possession of a large number of valuable contributions which cannot be exhibited for lack of proper cases. Professor Baird is director of the museum, as well as the Smithsonian, of which latter institution Chief Justice Waite is chancellor and regent.

The professor was telling the chief justice the other day in this matter of fact way of what the museum lacked, and in the abundance of his generosity the chief justice smilingly said: "My dear professor, come up to the supreme court and help yourself to cases, if that is all you want. We have several hundred we would be glad to dispose of."

"The difficulty with your offer," replied the professor, "is that cases which are so hard for you to reach could not be utilized by us. Besides, we only need those easily seen through, a quality which I never knew a supreme court case to have."

Judge Maynard, the second comptroller of

the treasury department, has been informed that some of the present supervisors of the special agency branch of the pension office, who have been on duty here for some time, have regularly drawn \$3 per diem for subsistence, the same as if they were traveling. The treasury department has never allowed per diem to officials who are not traveling. The matter will be investigated. In the mean time Commissioner Black has been asked if he has been aware of such a practice prevailing among his subordinates. It is understood that the officials who have drawn the illegal per diem will have to return it to the department, otherwise it will be deducted from their salaries.

Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The president made the following appointments: To be consul general of the United States Benj. F. Bonham, of Oregon, at Calcutta; to be consul of the United States, Wm. A. Garesche, of Missouri, at Martinique; Charles Foster of Indiana, at Elberfeld; Nagesh J. Arbelly, of Tennessee, at Jerusalem. Ernest P. Baldwin, of Missouri, to be deputy first auditor of the treasury.

For Montana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The president appointed Henry R. West, of Ohio, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Peck agency in Montana, and Samuel Langhorn, of Montana, to be register of the land office at Helena, Montana; Horatio S. Howell, of Montana to be receiver of public moneys at Helena, Montana.

Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The president has appointed the following named postmasters: Michael P. Slattery at Bismarck, Dak., and John W. Crosby at Milford, N. H.

WI CHCRAFT.

A Case Which Shows the Damphools are Not All Dead.

MANKATE, Minn., Oct. 17.—A correspondent of the Free Press gives the following details of a case of alleged witchcraft in Belgrade, Nicollet county, Minn. Mrs. John Solomon, who has been sick for three years, was attended for the first two years by reputable physicians, but the present year she wrote to friends in Sweden and obtained information of a witchcraft remedy.

She then sent a lock of her hair and a fragment of her clothing, as requested, together with the amount of money called for by the witchcraft doctor. In response she was told her sickness was brought on by the manipulations of an old woman witch in the community. The letter said it was an old woman who frequently went to the house.

It was concluded that an aunt, Mrs. Johnson, living in Helbron, Nicollet county, who had frequently visited them, must be the one. Mrs. Johnson is a woman of respectability, but the family announced publicly that Mrs. Johnson was the one who had bewitched Mrs. Solomon and caused her illness.

Further word was received from the witchcraft doctor in Sweden that Mrs. Solomon could only be cured by bringing the accused Mrs. Johnson publicly before the sick woman and accusing her and slapping her on her mouth until her mouth would bleed; then Mrs. Solomon would get well. The family made a complaint to the Swedish preacher, A. Anderson, who ordered Mrs. Johnson brought up for trial, which took place after the services in the Swedish church at the house of John Solomon in the presence of his sick wife, the preacher acting as a judge and the deacons as a jury. Mrs. Solomon testified that thirteen years ago, while riding in a wagon together, Mrs. Johnson touched her back and it tickled. About three years ago, just before Mrs. Solomon was sick, Mrs. Johnson was visiting at her home and she saw Mrs. Johnson take hold of the quilt on the bed and ever since she had felt that tickling in her back. Charles Lind, another witness, said he knew Mrs. Solomon's disease was caused by witchcraft. Mrs. John Peterson said she had seen the witches send the craft off, and had seen it fly in the air and strike persons who were soon after taken sick. The accused was no present at the trial, but was found guilty. At last accounts sentence had not been passed upon her.

THIEVES CAPTURED.

Vigilance Committee Find Two in a Barn. Tied—Escaped.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 17.—Many farmers and storekeepers at Macungie have been robbed and as the officers of the law did nothing, the farmers organized a vigilance committee. Last night another robbery was committed near Weisenberg and three mounted farmers chased two thieves who hid in a barn which was at once surrounded. Squire Hancock issued a warrant on the spot.

The accused were found hid under a pile of straw. Constable Danner took charge of them, and they gave the names of Mohr and Whitney. Their hands were tied with leather thongs and they were thrown into a wagon and the journey to jail was begun.

Mohr succeeded in getting a knife out of his pocket and cut the thongs on Whitney's hands. Whitney leaped out of the wagon and escaped into the woods. The farmers were obliged to give up the chase after an hour of fruitless running. Mohr was taken to jail. The vigilance committee now has members out guarding property every night.

Foreign Missions.

Boston, Oct. 17.—The session of the American board of commissioners of Foreign Missions was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. George F. McGowan, D.D. Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. L. Chapin, D.D., of Beloit. The Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, for the committee to which the treasurer's report had been referred, reported that the report was absolutely correct, and expressed the utmost confidence in the treasurer. In view of certain newspaper charges of a misuse of a fund, an investigation was recommended. The Hon. H. A. Hardy, of the prudential committee, said that the treasury had been sacredly watched; that the treasurer's accounts are inspected, his securities examined by a committee and his report based on the reports of the examination. The prudential committee courted examination. On the speaker's motion a committee was appointed to examine the treasurer's report.

THERE IS NO CHANGE.

THE RESULT OF THE OHIO ELECTION REMAINS INDEFINITE.

Democrats and Republicans Alike Claim the Small Plurality on Which Hinges the Important Results—No Material Change in the Situation.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The Telegram contains the following on the political situation: "Additions, corrections and subtractions, made almost hourly in the returns tend to confuse the accountant who seeks to determine the result in Hamilton county. A interest in the county ticket is lost and the legislative candidates alone receive attention. Republicans still claim the election of all there ticket except Harlan, but their figures are dangerously near the ebb tide mark. After a careful analysis of corrected returns there is little change in the figures. Crank, Butterfield and Bohnert, Democrats for the house, are probably elected, while Watson, Democrat, for the senate, seems to have fifty or sixty majority. An official count will be necessary to settle matters definitely. Hoody has a clear plurality of at least 350 and possibly 500. Cox is hopelessly behind, as are Huntington and Boettger. Both sides are confident in their claims, and each insists that the final result will be favorable to them. Later returns from Columbus make it more than probable that Hamilton county will determine the complexion of the next legislature."

The Post has the following to say of the situation:

"There is nothing as yet to change results of the election as reported. Unless there is further tampering with the ballots during the official count by Democratic officials, the summary of results in this city is as follows: Hoody's plurality 380, the entire Republican senatorial and representative ticket, except Harlan, elected by majority ranging from three hundred and fifty to eight hundred and fifty; Huston, D., over Evans, R., 350; Dalton, D., over Cox, R. Pugh, D., over Huntington, R.; Haggerty, D., over Bruner, R., and Alter, D., over Schrader, R., by majorities ranging from eight hundred to nearly three thousand; Ritterman, D., over Boettger, R., 300, and Martin, D., over McGranahan, R., 90. This is with the frauds apparent on the face of the returns counted in. Those taken off would undoubtedly elect Evans, Boettger and McGranahan and give Foraker a majority in the county.

"A summary of results throughout the state is as follows. Of senators, 21 Republicans and 16 Democrats have been elected; of representatives, Republican 54, Democratic 39. This gives an unquestioned majority for the Republicans on joint ballot, unless the entire Hamilton county delegation is counted out. Mr. Foraker is, of course, elected by a plurality of somewhere in the neighborhood of eighteen thousand, together with the entire Republican state ticket. Fuller returns cause the Prohibition vote to creep up somewhere between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand."

TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

The Committee of One Hundred are Trying to Do It in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The Evening Post contains the following: "The committee of one hundred assembled in College hall, and by its entire proceedings recorded an indignant protest against the sold election frauds perpetrated by the gangs before, on and after the election. It added several prominent citizens to its body, and proceeded to take vigorous measures to prosecute offenders. On a stirring call for more money by Julius Dexter, seconded by Judge Longworth, the following subscriptions were made instantly: Herman Gosper & Co., \$25; Wm. Gibson, \$50; W. J. Lippincott, \$100; Robert J. Morgan, \$100 additional; H. D. Blackburn, \$30; J. F. Blackburn, \$30; W. B. Smith, \$100; Nicholas Longworth, \$250; George Cox, \$50; B. S. Cunningham, \$100; Sam Bailey, Jr., \$50; F. J. Jones, \$25 additional; Charles Rice, \$10; Joan Simpkinson, \$50.

Brief and stirring speeches were made by several gentlemen urging the speedy prosecution of criminals. Judge Longworth said: "We are governed by lawlessness, no, by law, and it is necessary to act at once to arrest the threatening danger." Robert Morgan said: "The manufacturing interests of Cincinnati were reduced last year \$15,000,000, owing to our political corruption. The time has come when the taxpayer cannot go to the polls to vote without danger of being clubbed, and the city is on the verge of a volcano." J. P. Carberry said: "We have an abundance of good laws, but we have not the men to execute them. Violations of the purity of the ballot have been committed, and the offenders must be prosecuted to a finish." Thomas L. Young said: "There was a case of illegal voting in precinct G of the Twenty-fourth ward. The man was arrested, placed in the Cumminsville police station, and when respectable citizens appeared at the police court to prosecute him he had been released. In this it is necessary to bring the lieutenant of police to justice."

Said Julius Dexter: "The same feeling of indignation that characterized the riot of last year is prevalent among the citizens at the present time. The result may be worse than before." Said Richard Smith: "It is not a party question. There is a feeling in the community positively dangerous. Riot is in the air and can only be prevented by the vigorous action of the committee." Said Thomas McDougal: "A special grand jury of good men ought at once to be impaneled by the common pleas court and the offenders indicted."

"Col. McClung made a stirring and timely speech in favor of the vigorous enforcement of law against all offenders."

"A committee was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the permanent organization, consisting of I. J. Miller, chairman; Col. D. W. McClung, A. J. Hickenlooper, Rufus B. King, Oscar Car, and W. P. Biddle."

"It will report on the 22d inst. Meanwhile the executive committee will be in session at the office of I. J. Miller, and the prosecution of offenders will be vigorously pushed."

The Volksblatt continues: "The demand

for indignation meetings has been loud and menacing. And truly there are good reasons for such a demand. A call by prominent persons would be answered by thousands. Although no call was issued, 1,500 men assembled in front of Turner hall. One word would have been the spark to ignite a mighty conflagration of passion and incite a terrible revenge on the murderers of personal liberty."

BUSINESS.

A Special Grand Jury is Asked for to Examine Election Offenses.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The executive committee of the Citizens' Hundred, held a full meeting at I. J. Miller's office and sent a letter to Jos. Maxwell, president of the common pleas judges, asking the judge to summon at once a special grand jury to examine into violation of the election laws of Ohio committed in Hamilton county, and to indict all persons against whom a reasonable amount of evidence shall be adduced.

The committee, discouraged about getting warrants faithfully by the police, have determined to move against election offenders through warrants sworn out before magistrates and served by constables.

Thomas Johnson, well known Democratic politician of the Eighteenth ward, keeping a saloon on the west side of Central avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was arrested on a warrant charging him with hindering George W. Caldwell from approaching the polls of precinct D of the Eighteenth ward in plection, and at the same time assaulting him. Johnson was arraigned before Squire Dunning, who set the case for hearing next Tuesday, October 20, at 3 p. m. Johnson was released on \$500 bond.

A TRAIN'S MAD FLIGHT.

Down a Mountain Side—A Broken Rail Ditched—The Injured.

RENOVA, Pa., Oct. 17.—A serious accident occurred at Paddy's Run, when a freight train loaded with lumber came down the mountain side and was thrown into a ditch. A train of four trucks and one caboose started from the top of the mountain on the Pennsylvania & Erie railroad at an early hour. The train had on board five men and was running down grade at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engine got beyond the control of the engineer and sprang forward at greatly increased speed. The men on board tried to stop the train in its mad flight, but their efforts were of no avail. They knew if they jumped they would be hurled into eternity. The train was nearing a siding on a level and the men thought they would be able to escape.

Before the siding was reached the locomotive struck a broken rail and jumped the track and was hurled into the ditch. The cars with the lumber on were hurled on top of it and the caboose was covered with debris. Three of the five men were in the caboose, two having been thrown into a gully. Henry Love, Jack Cooper and Thad West, who were in the caboose, were slightly injured and escaped with a few scratches.

Wm. Henry and Benj. Henry were seriously injured. The first had his right arm broken, a rib crushed and his right kneecap fractured. Benj. Henry was buried beneath the lumber and it was some time before the wreckers could get him out. He was terribly cut and bruised, and his life is despaired of.

IN A MORMON COURT.

"Obey the Laws of God, Never Mind Congress."

BLACKFEET, Idaho, Oct. 17.—The United States district court, Justice Noyes presiding, is in session here now, and a large number of cases of polygamy are on trial. In impaneling the territorial jurors the jurors were examined under the "test oath" passed by the last legislature. Those jurors answering the following question in the affirmative were excused:

"Do you belong to an organization which teaches or advises or counsels the practice of polygamy or bigamy or any other crime?"

Mrs. Peck, wife of one of the polygamists, refused to answer questions put by the grand jury, and was given into the custody of the United States marshal. Six polygamists were arraigned, but took the statutory time to plead. They are defended by Homer Stuart, attorney for the Union Pacific railroad, who is in the pay of the Mormon church.

The advice of the Mormon leaders here is to "Obey the laws of God, and never mind the laws passed by congress."

May Die Yet.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—George G. Hercoert Leonard, the actor, who was shot by Manager Ehrlianger, of the Dagmar company, at the Continental hotel two weeks ago, has been compelled to retire from the Janish company, of which he was a member, on account of his injuries, and is now an inmate of St. Luke's hospital, New York. The attending physician of that institution has pronounced the wound a dangerous one.

Trusting Uncle Sam.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Congress having failed to provide funds for the payment of the custom house employees in this city for the month of June last, Messrs. Kludler, Peabody & Co. have kindly consented to advance the money to the employees, taking their chances of reimbursement from the government. The amount paid was \$30,000.

Gasoline Explosion.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 17.—A man named W. H. Clarke, with his son, was filling and lighting gasoline street lamps from cans. One can exploded and burned up the horse and wagon. Clarke was thrown out of the wagon and seriously burned, and his son was badly if not fatally burned.

Incendiarism.

FOWLER, Mich., Oct. 17.—A fire in this place destroyed an entire block. The place has been set on fire by incendiaries, and the absence of the proper fire fighting facilities, made the extinction of the blaze an impossibility. The loss will foot \$35,000, no insurance.

Sentinel Fire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The old Sentinel building on the Circle park is on fire, and seems likely to be gutted in the lower stories. The upper portion of the building is filled with offices, and the lower portion is occupied by a grocery and cigar store.